1 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 6 PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE TEXAS REGIONAL HAZE Volume 1 Monday, December, 9, 2019 Environmental Protection Agency New Mexico Room 1201 Elm Street, Suite 500 Dallas, Texas 75270

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (On the record at 1:00 p.m.) 3 OPENING STATEMENTS 4 HEARING OFFICER RUCKI: Good 5 afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. approximately 1:00 p.m. December 9th, 2019 and this 6 7 public hearing is now in session and officially on 8 record. 9 Thank you all for coming. My name is Tom Rucki. I'm the Hearing Officer for this 10 particular matter. I'm also Senior Counsel for EPA 11 Region 6 here in Dallas, Texas. 12 13 My responsibility includes fully 14 developing the public hearing record by taking 15 public comments from interested parties concerning 16 EPA's proposed actions. 17 EPA will consider the public hearing 18 record during its decision-making process. Please 19 note that I do not participate in making the final 20 decision concerning these actions and I'll have no 21 influence at all in the permit process. 22 In addition to me there are EPA 23 representatives here, as well as a court reporter. 24 And Michael Feldman with the EPA would like to make 25 a statement about this action.

1 MR. FELDMAN: Good afternoon. My name 2 is Michael Feldman. I am Chief of the SO2 and 3 Regional Haze Section here at EPA Region 6 in 4 Dallas. I'd like to provide some additional 5 background material and go into some more detail on certain aspects of our supplemental proposal. 6 7 You may know that the Texas Commission 8 on Environmental Quality submitted a SIP for our 9 review. The term SIP stands for State 10 Implementation Plan. A SIP is basically a roadmap 11 for how a State would make particular clean air 12 requirements. 13 SIPs typically consist of narratives, 14 regulations, emission limitations, control measures 15 and schedules of core compliance. Sometimes SIPs 16 include other forms of requirements such as 17 stipulations, agreements, or permits. 18 SIP narratives describe how the plan, 19 including any rules or other State requirements,

SIP narratives describe how the plan, including any rules or other State requirements, will comply with the Clean Air Act requirements and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality
Standards, or in this case address visibility requirements. SIP narratives also sometimes include State promises for future actions which we call commitments.

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reasonable notice of public hearing at the State level before it's submitted to us for review. Once we receive it, we evaluate it to determine if it meets the Clean Air Act's requirements. We will either propose our decision directly, or like this one, we will propose it with a public comment period and hold a Hearing.

If a State fails to make a required SIP submittal or if we find that the State submittal is incomplete or unapprovable then we must promulgate our own Federal Implementation Plan referred to as a FIP to fill this regulatory gap.

On October 17th, 2017 the EPA
published a final rule partially approving the 2009
Texas Regional Haze SIP submission and promulgating
a FIP for Texas to address certain outstanding
Clean Air Act Regional Haze requirements. Because
we believe that certain aspects of that final rule
could benefit from additional public input and
comment, we proposed to affirm our October 2017
rule on August 28th, 2018 and sought public input
on certain aspects.

The October 2017 FIP established the Texas SO2 Trading Program, an intrastate trading

program for certain electric generating units in

Texas as a best available retrofit technology
alternative for sulphur dioxide. In response to
certain comments received on the August 2018
proposal to affirm our October 2017 FIP we have
supplemented our proposal with revisions to the
trading program, including provisions for penalties
on the total annual SO2 emissions from sources
covered by the rule exceeding a proposed assurance
level.

During the Public Comment period which ends January 13th, 2020 anyone may comment on their supplemental proposal by either sending their comments to us or by commenting at this hearing today. Instructions for submitting comments are available in our notice. We will review the comments we receive and carefully consider them. We will address these comments in our final decision and if necessary modify our proposal to accommodate them.

We will publish our final decision in the Federal Register and the final decision is then codified in the federal regulations in 40CFR Part 52. Once we approve a SIP or promulgate a FIP citizens may enforce the SIP rules, requirements,

and commitments in Federal Court.

Because this proposal is mainly about regional haze, I'd like to take a moment to provide some background on haze.

Haze occurs when light passes through visibility impairing pollution in the atmosphere.

Particles and gases in the atmosphere absorb some of the light traveling from a scene for the observer. Other light is scattered away before reaching the observer.

For instance, smoke particles scatter most of the light that strikes them and black carbon or soot absorbs light. Sulphate, nitrates, soil, organic carbonates, soil dust tends to scatter light. The more particles in the air, the more light is observed to scatter.

The absorption and scattering of the light reduces the clarity, color, texture, and form of what the observer is seeing. The net effect is called light extinction. There are many sources of haze causing pollution including major or minor stationary sources and other sources like fire.

In 1977 Congress identified 158

National Parks, Wilderness Areas, International

Parks and other areas that were to receive the most

stringent protection from air pollution that causes haze. These are known as Class One Areas. The goal of the Regional Haze Program is to gradually improve visibilities specifically in these Class One areas with the goal of a return to natural visibility conditions by 2064.

Class One Areas as outlined in the Clean Air Act are International Parks, National Wilderness areas, Memorial Parks larger than 5,000 acres in size, and National Parks that exceed 6,000 acres in size and which were in existence when the 1977 Clean Air Act amendments were enacted.

About three quarters of the Class One Areas are located in western states. Texas has two Class One Areas; Big Bend National Park, Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

The Clean Air Act requires the State Regional Haze plans to include requirements to ensure best available retrofit technology is applied to large sources of haze causing pollutants from sources built during the time period 1962 to 1977.

The following overview demonstrates that the lengthy and difficult path the Regional Haze Program has taken in Texas. EPA maintains

that states are in the best position to provide flexibility and protect the environment while maintaining a strong economic engine.

As outlined in more detail below, the Texas 2009 Regional Haze SIP relied on the now defunct Clean Air Interstate Rule to satisfy best available retrofit technology requirements. The DC Circuit remanded care to the EPA in 2009 prior to the State's submission. The CAIR requirements were replaced by the Cross State Air Pollution Rule, CSAPR, in 2011.

Because of legal challenges, CSAPR in its current form does not provide essential emission reductions in Texas and, as such, cannot satisfy the BART requirements for SO2 and electrical generating units in Texas.

Nonetheless, Texas has not provided a replacement SIP submission to address BART for SO2 at its EGUs. Because of the Court deadlines and without a Texas SIP, EPA has been forced to adopt a Federal Implementation Plan to address BART.

When EPA proposed a source-specific BART FIP in January of 2017, Texas along with other commenters suggested to the EPA the concept of a trading program. In close cooperation with Texas,

EPA developed a SO2 Trading Program that we included in our October 2017 final Rule and adopted in time to meet our quarterly deadline.

On December 15, 2017 EPA received the petition for reconsideration of the October 2017 Rule requesting that the administrator reconsider certain aspects of the FIP related to the intrastate trading program promulgated to address the SO2 BART requirement for EGUs.

As stated in our letter in response to that petition dated April 30th, 2018, we believed certain aspects of the Federal Plan could benefit from further public comments. We proposed to affirm our October 2017 Rule on August 28th, 2018 and sought certain public input on certain aspects.

In this supplemental proposal EPA proposes to make four sets of amendments to the Texas SO2 trading program. The addition of assurance provisions, revisions to the supplemental allowance pool allocation provisions, termination of the opt-in provisions, and four: revision of the allowance recordation provisions.

We are reopening the public commentary with respect to the specific proposed changes and how those proposed changes impact our August 2018

proposal to affirm that one: the Texas SO2 Trading
Program will result in SO2 emission levels from
Texas EGUs that are similar to or less than the
emission levels from Texas EGUs that would have
been realized from participation in the SO2 Trading
Program under CSAPR.

And two: Texas Interstate Visibility
Transport obligations with respect to a 1997 Eight
Hour Ozone and 1997 PM 2.5, a 2006 PM 2.5, 2008
Eight Hour Ozone, a 2010 One Hour and O2, and the
2010 One Hour SO2 max are satisfied. The EPA is
not reopening the comment period on any other
aspect of the August 2018 proposal.

All supporting documents are present in the electronic docket; the details of which are included at the beginning of our proposal. With that I'll turn things back over to Tom.

HEARING OFFICER RUCKI: So at this point I'd like to outline the procedures for this public hearing. The procedures are fairly simple and straight forward.

However, the Hearing must be conducted in an orderly manner and allow EPA to obtain and record all relevant and appropriate information related to the action. And this public hearing is

not evidentiary or a trial. There will be no direct or cross-examination of anyone.

As a Hearing Officer I may ask questions, but only for clarification of the hearing record. Otherwise, people making comments will not be questioned.

This is not a forum for debate or argumentative exchanges, but rather it's just for gathering facts, getting data, information, and opinion regarding the proposed action. EPA will respond to all questions and issues raised in the record in this hearing, but those answers will be in a written document know as a Responsive Summary. Those questions will not be answered today orally.

I will call on the persons who've registered on these cards to make comments in the order that you've arrived. If you've not signed the speaker registration form and wish to provide the comments, please take a minute to fill one out.

When I call upon your name to give your comments, please state your name and if you're affiliated with or represent an organization, or if you just identify as yourself.

I must obtain a clear, uninterrupted record of the hearing, so again, please try to keep

cell phones to a minimum and please keep talking to a minimum while everyone else is speaking. We can only have one person talking at a time so the court reporter can have a clear record.

As Hearing Officer for this public hearing I may impost time limits if circumstances warrant. At this point it seems like we do not have large enough crowds where we need to limit the time. But generally speaking, if people could keep it to about 10 minutes or so or less that would be ideal so everyone gets an opportunity to speak. If after you've had a chance to speak you'd like to comment again, when everyone's had a chance you may go back up to the podium and speak again.

I'd like to remind everyone in attendance that the hearing is solely to address the issues raised in the November 2019 notice.

Comments outside the scope of that will not be addressed here.

After the public hearing record closes EPA will continue to accept written comments for 30 additional days. Any written comment should be submitted as Michael said in the methods described in EPA's notice. If there are any questions about that, when we go off record you can certainly come

1 forward and ask about that process. 2 Written comments are considered with 3 the same weight as oral comments today, so if you 4 don't get to say what you'd like to say today you 5 certainly have an opportunity to get that on the record in writing. 6 7 We have microphones here -- or one it 8 seems. I'll -- and we can start with Walter 9 Horton. 10 MR. HORTON: Hello. Am I allowed to 11 object to the trading program in general or do I have to be more specific about the details? 12 13 MR. FELDMAN: The scope of the 14 supplemental proposal is more narrow, so in our 15 final action we will be responding to specific 16 comments on the supplemental proposal. 17 MR. HORTON: Okay. I'm not sure I 18 understood. So you're not addressing whether we 19 should have a -- people allowed to object to a --20 to a market program or not in general? 21 MR. FELDMAN: For today's purpose the 22 -- the Hearing is to take comments on just the supplemental proposal. So just the four items that 23 24 have been mentioned. 25 MR. HORTON: All right. I'll see you

1 again. Thank you. 2 HEARING OFFICER RUCKI: Okay. 3 you. Christine. 4 MS. GULDI: There's a lot here that I 5 don't understand. I'm -- I'm with the Dallas Sierra Club and what I've read is that you would 6 7 allow Gibbon's Creek for instance which has been 8 closed -- is no longer operating -- to trade the 9 pollution that they are no longer emitting and that 10 simply makes no sense whatever simply another way 11 to allow plants that are not clean to be less 12 clean. That's my objection. 13 HEARING OFFICER RUCKI: Thank you. 14 Jennifer Quick. 15 MS. QUICK: Good afternoon. My name 16 is Jennifer Quick. I'm a former elementary school 17 teacher, education policy analyst, and I currently 18 work in the nonprofit sector in (inaudible) Creek. 19 I am here today just to voice my opposition to the 20 proposed changes. My comments today will focus 21 primarily on three main points. 22 The proposal -- or this proposal is in conflict with the goals of the Clean Air Act's 23 24 Regional Haze Program. Rather than finalizing the 25 Obama EPA Source Park Proposal which is backed by a

strong technical record and requires cost effective pollution controls for dangerous sulphur pollution, the Trump administration is instead clearly paying its dues to the dying coal industry.

It is corruption plain and simple. It is heartbreaking to see the interest of a few so selfishly and placed before the interest of our collective right to clean air.

My second point, the coal plants that are currently operating could potentially increase their pollution under this proposal as the speaker before me had mentioned. That means power plants like Barton Lake could make waters worse under this proposal. This would impact not only majestic public lands like Big Bend and Guadalupe Mountains National Park, but also Dallas.

My third point focuses on what this increased pollution will mean. It was really easy to do my research on this point. In fact, the impacts of the increased sulphur dioxide in the environment is clearly outlined on the EPA.gov website. So I'll share a few tidbits from that.

So short term exposure to sulphur dioxide can harm the human respiratory system and make breathing difficult. People with asthma,

particularly children, are sensitive to these effects. And as a former elementary teacher I've seen firsthand the impacts on children who frequently miss school due to asthma and due to illness and what that means for there -- there education outcomes.

Sulphur dioxide emissions lead to high concentrations of sulphur dioxide in the air and generally lead -- excuse me -- to the formation of other sulphur oxides. These can react with other compounds in the atmosphere to form small particles.

These particles contribute to particulate matter pollution. Small particles they penetrate deeply into the lungs and in sufficient quantity can contribute to health problems. High concentrations -- gaseous sulphur oxides can harm trees and plants by damaging foliage and decreasing growth.

Many of the other factors listed on the EPA.gov website include the contribution to acid rain which can harm sensitive eco-systems, reacting to the compounds in the air reduce visibility and create haze which is the focus of this Rule.

And the deposition of these particles can also stain and damage stone and other materials including culturally important objects such as statues and monuments. And again this is all clearly outlined verbatim on the EPA.gov website.

There is a moral obligation to discard this Rule change and I hope that the integrity of

this Rule change and I hope that the integrity of the EPA has not been so damaged by our currently corrupt administration that your team is able to make the right decision. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER RUCKI: Thank you. Martha.

MS. OLSON: I'm Martha Olson representing myself though I am a member of the Dallas Sierra Club.

I totally agree with what the last two speakers have said. My additional comments is that the last few trips that I have made to Big Bend and Guadalupe Mountains I've noticed the haze getting worse.

And, you know, that the great vistas from these places are really important and they're part of the reason people go there. And also we don't want to be breathing the bad air and sulphur dioxide, particularly, when they're allowed to

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     trade it and make things worse.
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                    Also, yeah, kids in the Dallas area
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     get asthma and other problems and I've seen the
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     effects of acid rain like near the East Coast and
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     all the -- where it's destroying trees. So we need
     to make Texas cleaner not dirtier.
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                    And yeah, please don't do this trading
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     with the sulphur dioxide. We don't need to be
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     breathing more of that. Thank you.
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                   HEARING OFFICER RUCKI: Thank you.
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     anyone here would like to speak, they may. Is
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     there anyone else that would like to?
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                    Then for the moment we'll go off
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     record until such a time as someone would like to
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     speak on the record.
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                    THE REPORTER: We're off the record.
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                    (Off the record.)
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                    (On the record.)
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                    THE REPORTER: We're back on the
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     record.
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                    HEARING OFFICER RUCKI: It's 1:37 and
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     we're back on the record. Jimmy would you like to
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     speak?
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                    MR. HOSCH: Good afternoon. My name
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     is Jimmy Hosch with Dallas Residence, member of 350
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Dallas, an organization for climate change. I am a PHD analytical chemist.

I have admired the technical work that the EPA scientists have done in the majority of my career. If the politically appointed EPA Administrators would have simply listened to the EPA scientists and acted in the best interests of the American people, we wouldn't be here today discussing a proposal to make Texas air more polluted.

The undisputed fact is the more polluted the air is, the more people get sick. The change in the administration in Washington has no affect on that correlation. There are no exceptions. There are no rational -- there's no rational debate about that.

We are here today because the current administration is continuing to demonstrate its willingness to throw the health of US citizens under the bus for fatter corporate profits. To quote Greta Thunberg, "How dare you?"

I and most Texans who do not profit from cement kilns in-state ask the EPA to live up to your original mandate that was in the law that Richard Nixon signed creating the EPA, in so many

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     words, that was to regulate the free market to make
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     the air, the land, and the water cleaner not more
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     polluted.
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                    Follow the recommendations of decades
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     of EPA researchers. Do not relax the Texas haze
     regulations.
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                    HEARING OFFICER RUCKI: Thank you.
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                    THE REPORTER: Off the record.
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                    (Off the record.)
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                    (On the record.)
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                    THE REPORTER: We're back on the
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     record.
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                    HEARING OFFICER RUCKI: All right.
     It's 3:06 and we're back on record and Molly would
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     like to make a comment.
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                    MS. ROOKE: Hey, I'm Molly Rooke.
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     have submitted some more detailed comments and also
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     agree with even more detailed comments that the
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     Sierra Club will or has put forward regarding the
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     Haze Rule. And I just wanted to speak more from a
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     personal perspective.
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                    I really care both about clean air and
     public health. And I know y'all are well aware of
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     the mission of the EPA to protect human health and
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     the environment.
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And it's been very dismaying to see what's happening with EPA proposed rules and they all seem to be heavily in favor of -- of polluter's profits rather than people's health and not based on sound science or core logic. And this is another example of that.

Because you are trying to protect our areas, especially our -- our Park lands where we have these beautiful vistas, from haze, then allowing the trade on paper or digitally of emissions from another coal fired power plant that's been shut down then it doesn't protect that area from haze.

Where you are having a problem with the power plants that are upwind of it, you're not protecting the health of the people who live there, you know, downwind from -- from the coal fired power plants.

And so it just makes more sense if you're really trying to protect public health and the environment, and in this case protect from the haze that's ruining the vistas sometimes in these beautiful -- otherwise beautiful areas -- it doesn't make sense to -- to make that kind of trade.

1 It doesn't do what it says it's 2 designed to do. But definitely if you put best 3 available retrofit technology on those old dirty 4 coal fired power plants, that would certainly make 5 the improvements that would help. 6 It makes more sense down the line to 7 be probably shutting some of those down, but right 8 now while they're still usable till renewables get 9 ramped up enough then putting the best available 10 retrofit technology is the best thing. 11 So I hope that -- that the EPA will 12 decide to -- to stick with the logical science 13 based approach that's inline with their mission. So that's what I've got to say. 14 15 HEARING OFFICER RUCKI: Thank you, 16 Molly. 17 MS. ROOKE: Thank you. 18 THE REPORTER: Off the record. 19 (Off the record.) 20 (On the record.) 21 THE REPORTER: We're on the record. 22 HEARING OFFICER RUCKI: There are no 23 more people here to make comments and it appears 24 everyone that would like to make comments has made 25 comments.

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                     So it is now 6:49 p.m. on December
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      9th, 2019 and the Public Hearing is hereby closed.
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                     THE REPORTER: We're off the record.
                     (Off the record.)
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                     (Hearing concluded.)
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1	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 6
2	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
3	
4	I, Sherri Robinson, hereby certify that
5	this is the transcript of the public hearing held
6	before the Environmental Protection Agency and that
7	the foregoing is a full and correct transcription
8	of the proceedings prepared by me or under my
9	direction.
10	
11	DATE: January 4, 2020
12	
13	_/s/ Sherri Robinson
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15	Official Reporter
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